

# The Union.

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JUNCTION, KANSAS,  
THURSDAY, DEC. 20th, 1861.



The word *Compromise* is now only uttered by traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is vain to toll at the pumps while men are kept on board boring holes in the bottom of the ship.—JOSEPH HOLY.

## ENGLAND versus THE UNION.

Since the commencement of the present difficulties in this country, the leading politicians and journals of England have exhibited towards the Rebels the most marked friendliness, and towards our own Government all the hostility which it was safe for them to manifest, in view of the danger of arousing the hostility of their own people to their Government.

The hatred of the governing power of England for the people and Government of this Country is no new thing. It has existed since the day of the first "Boston Tea Party"; was inflamed by every battle of the Revolution; and greatly augmented by each of the treaties of peace to which our valor and physical prowess has compelled her unwilling assent. This feeling has been fairly crazed at the superior form of government established by the men of the Revolution, and so successfully sustained by their descendants, and under which she saw growing up, out of her former Colonies, a Nation which was rapidly outstripping her in extent of territory, in wealth, commerce, intelligence, enterprise, and in the perfect security and happiness of its people. In the outset of our Government, it was the universal prediction of the crowned heads of Europe that it would prove a failure. Based, as it was, upon the acknowledgment of the people as the rightful source of all powers of government, its success would brand with falsehood their bold pretense to rule by "Divine right." Hence, the hope was parent to the prediction of its speedy failure. No men have cherished this hope more ardently than the aristocrats of England, and none rejoiced more heartily than they at the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion. To them, it was the fulfillment of a prophecy—a demonstration to the world that they were prophets and sons of prophets. The "great democratic bubble is burst!" was the triumphant exclamation of the London *Times*, at the intelligence of the attack upon Fort Sumpter, to which all John Bull aristocracy responded, Amen. And from that time forth, what they dared do, they have done, to stimulate and encourage the Rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union, and overthrow the Government set up by men who denied the "Divine right" of these mutton-heads to rule, to tax, and to oppress them, at pleasure.

Before this outbreak, the existence of Slavery here was a subject of constant reproach against us by British statesmen; but a Rebellion which has for its object the indefinite extension of Slavery, and the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, with all its horrors, has the warmest sympathy of English aristocrats—not, perhaps, because they take any pleasure in the institution or the traffic, but because the Rebellion promises to demonstrate that the people are incapable of self-government: that is, of designating their law makers, or choosing their rulers—a fact becoming, by the success of the American experiment, too manifest to their own people to be satisfactory to lords and dukes, who look upon the people as the mere instruments to minister to the gratification of their appetites.

Immediately on the outbreak of the Rebellion, the London *Times* sent one of its most able correspondents to this country, who has since employed his whole abilities in lauding the Rebels, and their efforts, and in disparaging the Government, and the means adopted for putting down the Rebellion. Within a few weeks after the attack on Sumpter, by proclamation of the British Government, the Rebels were recognized as a belligerent power, and the ports of England thrown open to their ships and cruisers, and both public and private assurances given, that as soon as she could, with any kind of decency do so, England would acknowledge the independence of the revolted States.

We noticed some weeks ago the taking of a couple of rebel emissaries, Mason and Slidell, from on board a British steamship, bound from Havana to England, by

Captain Wilkes. In doing this, Captain Wilkes committed no offense against the law of nations—did nothing for which a hundred English precedents may not be produced. Yet, for exercising this right, common to all nations, England proposes to pick a quarrel with us, under color of which she may render more decided aid to our Rebels. On the receipt of the news of the capture of the rebel envoys, a large public meeting was convened in Liverpool, at which, after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted with great unanimity:

"That this meeting has heard with great indignation, that an American federal ship-of-war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer, certain passengers who were proceeding peaceably, under the shelter of our flag, from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

The *Times*, in discussing the matter, after quoting a number of English and American writers on national law, all in support of the action of the American Captain, admits that all the authorities are that way. But it says that these authorities are "antiquated"; that the circumstances which gave rise to the precedents were different from those that now occur; that England was then struggling for existence; and that she did things, and asserted principles, then which she will not now allow others to do, or to assert. In other words, England wants to assist the Rebels, to get into a fight with us; and if our Government will persist in adhering to the law of nations, as laid down by England herself, so strictly that no cause of quarrel can be made on that account, then a new law must be made, and our Government held to answer for acts committed before its adoption. This is the spirit, not of the people of England, but of the governing power. It is ominous of evil—evil to us, as all wars are evils, but especially of evil to England herself, and to Europe. She cannot engage in this war for Slavery without involving herself in a civil war at home, and with other powers of Europe. There are not wanting those in Europe who would delight in humbling the haughty pride of Great Britain, and an opportunity would be afforded by her impudent attempt to aid Rebellion here. To engage both the Rebels and the British Government at the same time, would, of course, tax the physical energies of the Republic for a time; but of the result, the American people would entertain no fears. We should suppress the one, and whip the other; nor would the war terminate until England has yielded every foot of territory which she now claims upon this continent. This would be no compensation for the evils of such a conflict, but it would teach that power that Republics are not only self-sustaining, but aggressive, especially against hypocrites and intermeddlers.

## Changing the Names of Counties.

More or less of the time of every session of the Legislature since 1857 has been taken up with bills for the change of the names of the counties of the State, but thus far these efforts have amounted to little. The first success of the first rebels was used to impose upon the counties of Kansas a set of names very disagreeable to patriot-ears, but the confusion likely to follow a change has induced a patient submission to what otherwise would not have been borne at all. The present Rebellion has brought some of the Rebels after whom our counties were named into such prominence that there is now springing up a very general and strong desire for a change. Upon this subject, the *White Cloud Chief* speaks thus:

"We have daily reminders of the fact that many of the counties in our State were named in honor of men who are now the meanest and vilest traitors in the land. Who regards it as an honor to reside in a county named Atchison, Marshall, Davis, Breckinridge, or even Doniphan? There are scores of glorious names in the land—those of the President, Vice President and Cabinet; heroes who are fighting the battles of the Union, such as Scott, McClellan, and Fremont; warriors who have died upon the battle field, as Lyon and Baker; and statesmen who have raised their voices to rally the people to the defence of the good old flag. The traitors are having their names erased from every place of honor that they once occupied; why not wipe the foul blotches from the map of Kansas, and present on its face none but loyal names?"

If the name of this county is to be changed, we shall claim the name of LYON. The long residence of that gentleman and true soldier within our county, and the admiration felt for him by our people, to whom he was well known, will render the application of his name to the county particularly acceptable to all true men. A beautiful stream of water running through this and portions of Morris and Dickinson counties—Lyon's Creek—already bears his name, and it ought to be given to the whole county. We commend the subject to the attention of our Representatives.

## Who Are In Favor of It?

Who are in favor of wiping out the cause of this Rebellion? We answer: Those, thus far, who have expressed the most decided wish to see the cause of the war, Slavery, extinguished, are Democrats. A writer in the *New York World*, who has been a close observer of passing events, says: "I will venture a political prediction touching a matter now engaging the attention of the ablest minds in the country. It is that the inevitable negro, and what shall be done with him, will be more fiercely discussed during the present session of Congress than ever before; and further, that the proposition to crown our victories with emancipatory decrees will come from the Democratic side of the House; that the proposition will prevail finally, in effect, and that the Democracy will thereupon resume their ancient estate, with all the powers, dignities and emoluments thereto appertaining. These are the visible signs of the times. And I think such of us as live four years will live long enough to see their verification."

Here is an extract from a speech recently delivered by Colonel Cochrane to his troops near Washington City. Colonel Cochrane is one of the Tammany leaders of the New York Democracy:

"Suppose the munitions of war are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect if we availed not ourselves of the opportunity to use them? Suppose the enemy's slaves were arrayed against you, would you, from any squeamishness, refrain from pointing against them the hostile gun, and prostrating them in death? No; that is your object and purpose; and if you would seize their property, open their ports, and even destroy their lives, I ask you whether you would not use their slaves? Whether you would not arm their slaves, and carry them in battalions against their masters? \* \* \* Take property wherever you may find it. Take the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder, if you please. Do to them as they would do to us. Raise up a party of interest against the absent slaveholder, distract their counsels, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, put a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the liberty of the human race. Now, is this emancipation? Is this abolitionism? I do not regard it as either. It no more partakes of abolitionism than a spaniel partakes of the nature of a lion. Abolitionism is to free the slave. It is to make war upon the South for that purpose. It is to place them above their masters in the social scale. It is to assert the great abstract principle of equality among men. But to take the slave and make him an implement of war in overcoming your enemy, that is a military scheme. It is a military necessity, and the commander who does not this, or something equivalent to it, is unworthy of the position he holds, and equally unworthy of your confidence."

The following letter from that old Democratic politician, formerly editor of the *Albany Argus*, and chief wire-worker of the Albany Regency, may be regarded as another shadow of coming events:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

"MY DEAR SIR—Your eloquent and significant speech to the Chasseurs, with its endorsement by the Secretary of War, has produced a marked sensation in all quarters. I am glad that your positions on this subject are such as they are, and that you have taken them without ambiguity or hesitation. As the middle ground between extreme action on the one side—the surrender of escaped or captured slaves to their owners, rebel or loyal—and extreme action on the other—the abolition declaration of emancipation—it will meet with general approval, if rightly understood, excepting in abolition quarters."

"The distinction is a nice one, but, as I think, obvious. Fremont avows the Shibboleth of abolitionism, and ignores the right of property in slaves. You recognize it, and seize the slave as any other rebel property, and convert it to public use, precisely as you would rebel munitions or implements of war, and turn it against the enemy, or hand it over to loyal or Union citizens."

"You disclaim and repudiate abolitionism. Fremont proclaims emancipation as a primal object and result of the war, and captured slaves, instead of being used as a material of war, are to be let loose upon free or slave communities, as they may prefer. You capture them as you would a ship, a fort, an 80-pounder, or a musket, and, as a military necessity, deprive the enemy of a material of war, and apply it to the uses of the captors. In this light it becomes an element of strength, not only in the conduct of the war, but in the enforcement of the laws and vindication of the Constitution over the designs of treason and rebellion. In the abolition or Fremont sense it becomes an element of weakness and division, and interrupts a vigorous and united prosecution of the war."

"The first great duty is to put down this causeless and most flagitious rebellion; the next, to restore the Union to its indivisibility. Of the full performance of the first, and much sooner than many, myself included, thought practicable, I have now no doubt. The second will not be without its difficulties. If we re-establish the Constitution, after repressing and punishing the secession violation of it, and require implicit obedience to its provisions, no extended question of difference and irritation can arise that will produce serious agitation and conflict. But, if we seek to accomplish the first great purpose—the suppression of the rebellion—by abolition means and positions, we shall retard that much-desired consummation, and probably frustrate the second material purpose of the war, at least lay the foundation of future dissensions, seri-

monies and alienations. The *Tribune* and the *Evening Post* endeavor to convey the impression that you go farther in the abolition direction than Fremont. To my view, your positions are antagonistic to Fremont; and they constitute the dividing line between the Administration and the Union feeling of the country on the one side, and abolitionism and secession (both looking to the permanent disintegration of the Union) on the other. But loyalty and the energies of the Government will prevail."

"The effective ability and vigor with which Secretary Cameron has conducted his branch of our great service, under the difficulties which environ a government unaccustomed to war, and especially civil war, has won for him the admiration of the country, and a position of high favor with the people."

"Sincerely your friend and obedient servant,  
EDWIN CROSWELL.

"Col. John Cochrane.  
P. S.—Mr. [Daniel S.] Dickinson, who is now in my office, allows me to say that he fully concurs in this view of the question."

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* thus speaks of Col. Cochrane's speech:

"The policy indicated by Mr. Cochrane is exactly right, and in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the Government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved that were lost through the wish-washy and anomalous conduct of the Government towards traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unnatural war, it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The extreme punishment of treason thus far has been an 'oath of allegiance,' which a rebel will take with as much sang froid as he would a gin cocktail."

"Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the Government? The Democrat will not deny that slaves are property, as clearly so as are mules. Is it right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this Government. We believe in 'fighting the devil with fire.' The rebels employ armed negroes, armed savages; they resort to all sorts of base means, even to piracy upon the high seas. They poison wells, and when they can—as at Gayandotte—they resort to assassination. It is all stuff to talk about fighting such an enemy on 'high points.' The Government has been trying the experiment some eight months, with indifferent success. If we meet a rat-sneak in our path, we maul his head, if we can. Let this barbarous rebellion be crushed out. We care not how, so it be done quickly."

The propriety of weakening the rebels by every possible means—by shooting, hanging and capturing and confining them, by confiscating all their property, real and personal, and by setting their negroes free, is conceded by every true Union man. But there is a question of difference among Union men, and that is to the propriety of arming liberated negroes, and employing them in crushing out the rebellion. Upon this question there is a difference of opinion; but upon that of freeing the slaves of rebels there is no disagreement of any moment.

Upon that subject the rebels themselves have no dispute. They arm all the negroes that they have means of arming, and bring them into the field, together with all the Indians they can passibly enlist. Perhaps after a while we will all see the propriety of imitating their example, by putting negro against negro, and Indian against Indian. "Fight the devil with fire."

## Judge Douglas On the Rebellion.

Here is an extract from the last speech but one ever made by Judge Douglas, on the slaveholder's Rebellion. The speech was made before the Illinois Legislature, after the fall of Sumter, and after the rebels had succeeded in destroying all railroad, telegraphic and water communication with Washington City. We commend it to the notice of such rebels as believe Judge Douglas justified this infamous rebellion:

"For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a wide spread conspiracy exists to destroy the best government the sun of heaven ever shed its rays upon. Hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal Capitol, with the view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome; seizing the national archives; taking captive the President elected by the votes of the people, and holding him in the hands of secessionists and disunionists. A war of aggression and extermination is being waged against the government established by our fathers."

The simple question presented to us is, whether we will wait for the enemy to carry out his boasts of making war upon our soil, or whether we shall rush as one man to the defence of the Government and its Capitol, and defend it from the hands of all assailants who have threatened to destroy it. Already the piratical flag has been unfurled against the commerce of the United States. Letters of marque have been issued, appealing to the pirates of the world to assemble under that flag, and commit depredations on the commerce carried on under the stars and stripes."

What is the alleged cause for this invasion of the rights and authority of the United States? The cause alleged is that the institutions of the Southern States are not safe under the Federal Government.—

What evidence has been presented that they are insecure? I appeal to every man within the sound of my voice, to tell me at what period, from the time that Washington was inaugurated down to the present hour, have the rights of the Southern States—the rights of slaveholders—been more secure than they are at this moment? When, in the whole history of this government have they stood on so firm a basis? For the first time in the history of this Republic, there is no restriction by act of Congress upon the institution of slavery anywhere within the limits of the United States. Then, it cannot be the territorial question that has given them a cause for rebellion. When was the fugitive slave law executed with more fidelity than since the inauguration of the present incumbent of the Presidential office? Let the people of Chicago speak and tell us when were the laws of the land executed with as much firmness and fidelity, so far as the fugitive slaves are concerned, as they are now.—Can any man tell me of any one act of aggression that has been committed or attempted since the last Presidential election, that justifies this violent disruption of the Federal Union?

Now, permit me to say to the assembled Representatives and Senators of our beloved State, composed of men of both political parties, in my opinion it is your duty to lay aside, for the time being, your party creeds and party platforms; to dispense with your party organizations and partisan appeals; to forget that you were ever divided, until you have rescued the government and the country from their assailants."

## The Lawrence Election Fraud.

We have received a circular from the office of the Lawrence *Republican* giving a statement of this outrage on the purity of the ballot box. We find it thus condensed in the *Conservative*:

"John Speer and Sydney Clark have made a statement of the way matters were conducted at the recent infamous Lawrence election. These men were denied a hearing at the recent meeting of the State Canvassers. Walker and Stanton threw out the flagrant Oxford returns, but Charles Robinson refused to perform that act of justice."

"The statement of Speer and Clark—well-known and honorable citizens—shows that 1118 votes were cast at Lawrence; that there were in that town only 463 male residents over twenty-one years of age, and that, according to the census, there were only 1630 inhabitants in town one year ago. Since that time two hundred voters have left Lawrence for the war."

"They show that the names of many persons are on the poll books who were absent on election day, and that the poll books indicate that the same person, in many instances, voted several times at that election."

"These are among the more glaring frauds indicated by their published statement. We have not time to argue the matter and do not care to."

"It is the basest political villainy ever recorded. Charles Robinson, Governor of the State, sustains it, and Charles Robinson is eternally damned."

## GENERAL JAMES H. LANE.

One of the very best and most sensible things that has been done since the outbreak of this rebellion, is the appointment of General LANE, of this State, to a Generalship, and giving him command of all the forces in Kansas.

During the past summer, General Lane, in the capacity of Colonel, has been at the head of the Kansas Brigade, serving without pay, and has done more than any other man in the service with double the amount of forces, to cripple and humble the enemy, notwithstanding he has been followed all the season by personal enemies, and by a pack of sneaking traitors, who have carped and howled at his mode of conducting the war, and who have labored incessantly to destroy him with the Administration. But their schemings and whinnings have been in vain. The people of all the loyal States have sustained and applauded his course, and the powers at Washington have given it their official sanction. By doing so they have given approval to the scheme of emancipation which he has inaugurated—unconditional liberation of all the slaves of rebels, and the confiscation of all their property—a policy which will be the universal practice of all the officers serving the Union cause in a few weeks.

That the promotion of General Lane will hurt some rebel feelings, we have no doubt; but we advise such to possess their souls in patience. This is nothing to the "blue thunder" you will have to smell soon.

## Florida—Negro Colony.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Gurley, of Ohio, which has for its object the erection of Florida into a colony to which all slaves liberated in the present war shall be transported and located. Florida is one of the rebel States; its lands are to be confiscated and devoted to this purpose. Its comparatively isolated condition, its semi-tropical climate, and its productions, all combine to make it an excellent temporary home for the negro, whilst its convenience of access from all the rebel States will render the transportation of contrabands to it easy and cheap. It will answer for this purpose very much better than South Carolina.

John Brown, Jr., a son of Old Ossawatimic Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, is Captain of a company of sharpshooters connected with Col. Jennison's Regiment. Under command of Major Lee, this company lately visited Westport, and cleaned out a large drug store, making a bonfire of all that was not needed for the use of the soldiers. One rebel was shot by a Lieutenant of the company.

## CHOICE EXTRACTS.

From a Rebel Organ published not a thousand miles from Fort Riley, we give a few choice extracts. Read them:

"WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.—The best way to get at the wishes of the Southern people as a mass, is by ascertaining the desires of its individual members. From all we can learn, the idea, at least of a majority of the Southern people in regard to the war, is to obtain their Constitutional rights—nothing more or less. This idea is supported, in part, by an extract from a letter, published on our outside, under the head of 'A Remarkable Conversation,' in which a Southern General is said to have remarked that all they wanted was a fulfillment of the Constitution, and they would lay down their arms."

Now, what are we fighting for? Are we fighting for a fulfillment of the Constitutional provisions? If so, why not grant them their right of slavery in the territories, &c., and thus establish a permanent peace at once? No! That is not the issue of the Republican party—they want nothing short of total emancipation, or the ruin of the Nation."

We are of the opinion that the whole thing will be thoroughly understood before the close of this session of Congress, by the people at large, and we can see a perfect revolution in the political arena, brewing. There is one thing certain, judging from the tone of the Louisville *Journal* and other papers throughout the country, that the only thing that Kentucky will fight on, is the issues of the Constitution, and that if Congress attempts to impose any other, Kentucky, New York and Ohio, at least, will break from their allegiance, and recall their troops, and a strong probability exists that the army will turn against the Government.—*Rebel Organ*.

It is an unmistakable fact, that blindly zealous as the North may appear in a moment of frenzied excitement, they nevertheless possess the Christian virtue charity towards their kindred blood, in their calm and thoughtful moments. A reaction of this nature is already beginning to develop itself, and if this negro question is not soon silenced, we predict that the day is not far distant, when the honest masses of the North will turn back upon these accused agitators, and rend them limb from limb, and rid the country of these reptiles who plot its overthrow.—*Rebel Organ*.

If we ever expect, or desire, a reconstruction of the Union, it must be done by united consent, instead of force, for it is but too evident that war will only widen the breach already made. We believe \* \* \* that no one can be a Union man, and urge a continuation of the war, so long as a possibility of a peaceful settlement exists.—*Rebel Organ*.

We publish this week, on our outside, an article from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in reference to the Abolition course of John Cochrane; it is well worthy a careful perusal. This article shows conclusively that any course persisted in, other than that of fair and honorable warfare, with the sole view of a reconstruction of the Union on its old Constitutional [slavery and slavery extension] basis, will not only ruin our character as a civilized and enlightened community abroad, but will inevitably injure our cause by splitting up, and perhaps arming the North against itself.—*Rebel Organ*.

Jeff. Davis is as innocent and pure as the parent work of God.—*Rebel Organ*

## Confagration of Charleston.

From very meagre accounts from Charleston, we learn that that pestilent city was nearly destroyed by fire on or about the 13th inst. Whether the fire was the work of a slave or not it is impossible for outsiders to ascertain; but it appears pretty certain that an insurrection among the slaves in and about the city had occurred. The destruction of property is estimated at several millions of dollars. The offices of both the *Mercury* and *Courier* are said to be destroyed. Here is the last intelligence from there:

Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive confagration at Charleston. The fire broke out on the 11th inst., in a sash and blind factory, extending to a large machine shop.

Before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude. All the buildings on King street, from Clifford nearly to Broad, were destroyed before 3 o'clock.

Soon after St. Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the Catholic Cathedral, the spire of which, falling shortly after 5 o'clock, the fire made a clean sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King street.

A message was sent to the Confederate Congress, on Friday, by President Davis, in relation to the confagration at Charleston, recommending an appropriation in aid of the sufferers.

Congress appropriated \$250,000 as an advance on account of the claims of the Carolina upon the Confederate States.

AN AFFECTING SIGHT.—A long train of emigrant wagons reached St. Louis on Saturday morning, composed of about fifty families from Ozark county, Missouri, who have been driven from their homes by Price's army. The *Republican* says that on reaching Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, and the levee, the train halted, and a large crowd of people gathered about. A collection of fifty dollars was taken up for the benefit of the suffering refugees. Their destination was Illinois. They represent that they have been stripped of every thing of any value which they formerly possessed, by the rebels, and also state that one thousand more families in the same condition as themselves are now on their way to St. Louis.